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Biography.

From the Albany Argus.

GALLERY OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY UNDER LOUIS PHILIPPE.

No. 1.—MARSHAL GERARD.

Stephen Maurice, Count of Gerard, Marshal, Peer of France, &c., was born April 4, 1773, at Damvilliers, in the department of the Meuse. In 1791, at the creation of the volunteer battalions, he presented himself as a volunteer at the formation of the second battalion of the Meurthe. He was rapidly promoted for his great merits to the rank of officer, and his name appeared upon the list of those who distinguished themselves at the commencement of hostilities under General Dumouriez. He was at the battle of Fleurus (June, 1794,) gained by General Jourdan, by which the latter became master of Belgium, and drove the allies beyond the Rhine. The battle was obstinate and bloody. St. Just, one of the commissaries of the National Convention, sent to this army of the Moselle, with dictatorial power, approached Jourdan in the hottest of the fire, and leaning over his horse, whispered in his ear—"Jourdan, remember victory to-day or the guillotine to-morrow." This had been more than once the response of those generals who had not always been successful, as Custine, Luckner, Roncin, Westermann, Tunk and others. At the passage of the Roer, Captain Gerard distinguished himself so much by his brilliant courage, that his name was mentioned in all the French papers of the time.

At the beginning of 1796, Bernadotte, serving under the orders of General Jourdan, took Captain Gerard into his confidence and named him his aid-de-camp. From this moment he served under General Bernadotte in the campaigns of Italy and the Rhine; and his name appeared often in the bulletins of the army.

After the treaty of Campo Formio, Captain Gerard accompanied General Bernadotte, named French ambassador to Vienna. When there, he was ordered to plant a tri-colored banner on the palace of the embassy. The Austrian Government was so terror struck, that it excited secretly a tumult in which many excesses were committed by the mob against the household of the ambassador. The next day Captain Gerard offered himself to deliver a letter of the ambassador to the Emperor, although the palace was surrounded by an infuriated mob, who uttered the most violent menaces. Gerard, alone, and in full uniform, braved every danger, and arrived safe at the palace of the Emperor Francis. He refused to give it to any of

the ministers, and determined to deliver it into the hands of the Emperor himself. General Bernadotte complained in strong terms of this unheard of insult, and insisted upon a prompt satisfaction for this outrageous act. Having not received this reparation, he departed from Vienna and went to Rastadt.

The Directory wished to avoid a rupture with Austria, charged General Bonaparte, then very busy with the preparations of his secret expedition against Egypt, to negotiate and settle the matter with Austria at Rastadt. Bonaparte arrived there and found General Bernadotte.

At the end of 1799, Bernadotte was named minister of war, and Gerard promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. At the battle of Austerlitz, he charged as colonel of cavalry the Austrians, at the head of a few squadrons, and received a severe wound. He distinguished himself so greatly that Napoleon named him commander of the legion of honor.

In the campaign of 1806 against Prussia, Gerard, promoted to the rank of brigadier general, served again under Marshal Bernadotte, now Prince of Ponto Corvo, who commanded the first French corps d'armée. When Blucher was pursued and forced to enter Lubeck, where he capitulated, Gerard was chief of the staff, and the writer of this notice Governor of the head quarters and of the city of Lubeck, under the orders of the Prince of Ponto Corvo.

General Blucher, who had taken me in friendship, wished to remain with his countryman (as he called me) and the prince granted him readily his request, "being glad," as he said obligingly to him, "to be of some service to such a brave man." Blucher said often to me, in speaking of General Gerard: "that d— Frenchman is upon my honor a clever fellow, but I like your Prince of Ponto Corvo, (what a name!) much better!" Blucher could never speak a few words without cursing. He was a determined gambler, a friend of the bottle and his large pipe! Nothing was more amusing than to see both Gerard and Blucher sitting at my table, trying to converse together. The one understood not a word of German, nor the other of French. To get rid of this great inconvenience, I proposed to the prince to give to General Blucher an interpreter, which was readily granted.

After the peace of Tilsit, General Gerard followed the Prince of Ponto Corvo during his campaigns of 1808 and 1809. We find Gerard's name honorably mentioned at the combat of Urfar near Lintz. At the battle of Wagram, he commanded the whole beautiful Saxon cavalry, which had gained from friend and foe a high reputation for its bravery.

In 1809, General Gerard was sent to the army of Portugal, where he commanded a brigade in the corps d'armée of the Count d'Elion, General Drouet. In this difficult campaign he showed his great military skill and particularly distinguished himself at the combat of Fuentes Onoro, against the Scottish troops. Here his sang froid, his intrepidity and military skill were generally admitted by both armies.

In 1812, General Gerard commanded a brigade in the great army, under the orders of the corps d'armée of Prince Eckmuhl, and distinguished himself at Smolensk. But it was particularly at the battle of Valentinia, where he gave the most convincing proofs of his great military talents. His General of division (Gudin) having been killed, General Gerard as the oldest brigadier general, took the command, and put the Russians to flight. The Emperor advanced him as lieutenant general, and gave him the command of the same division.

It was particularly in the long and disastrous retreat from Moscow, that General Gerard could show fully his skill and character, which the greatest disasters were unable to bend. Prince Eckmuhl named him the commander of the rear guard of his corps d'armée, always the post of honor in a retreat. When the remainder of the grand army had arrived at Kowno, the King of Naples united the marshals and commanders-in-chief of the different corps in a council of war. It

was there resolved to form a corps intrusted with the protection of all the strangers and isolated soldiers, and to give the command of it to a marshal. Ney was named and accepted the appointment, but on the condition that General Gerard should be named his second in command. The next day the Russians attacked Kowno; a battalion of the Lippe, which guarded the gate of Wilna, panic struck, abandoned its post and fled at the first cannon fire. Marshal Ney and General Gerard tried in vain to rally the cowards; they saw that some Cossacks dismounted to attempt to take the place by assault; in this extremity the two officers collected in haste the muskets thrown on the ground by the battalion which had fled, and fired upon the assaulters. This situation, so extraordinary for a marshal of the empire and a lieutenant general, lasted more than half an hour. Their heroic resistance gave time to the French infantry to arrive, and saved 10 or 12,000 isolated soldiers who were in the city.

After the retreat of Russia, General Gerard took the command of the advanced posts in Germany. At Frankford, on the Oder, Gerard, with a small body of troops defeated 2000 Russian cavalry, which intercepted his passage to Berlin. In the campaign of 1814 he gained great reputation at Bienville, at Nangris and especially at Montereau, at which latter place he took 5,000 Austrian prisoners.

March 20, 1815, Gerard was named inspector of infantry in Alsace; a short time afterwards the Emperor gave him the command of the army of the Mosel, and named him Peer of France. He departed, June 10th, with his troops from Mentz, and conveyed them by forced marches to the frontier; the 15th he had crossed the Sambre, and the 16th he was at the battle of Ligny. In the *Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire de France en 1815*, a work which came from St. Helena, we find at page 99, the following words: "The village of Ligny was taken and retaken four times—the Count Gerard covered himself with glory, and showed there as much intrepidity as talent." Further, on page 99, we find: "The Emperor, satisfied with the Count Gerard, destined him the Marshal's staff. He considered him as one of the hopes of France."

Gerard's corps formed a part of the army of Grouchy, which manœuvred on the Dyle during the battle of Waterloo; and in this service he was wounded. Marshal Macdonald gave him the permission to re-establish himself at Tours, where he remained until September 15th, and returned then to Paris. Here the minister of war and police advised him to travel abroad for the benefit of his health. He went to Bruxelles, where he married the beautiful daughter of General Count de Valence, grand-daughter of Madame de Genlis.

In 1817, he returned to France and lived with his family, retired from military service at his country seat at Villiers, Department of the Oise. He occupied himself here with agriculture and the care of his family until the year 1822, in which he was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies. In the three days of July, Gerard took a very active part with the people, and commanded, July 29, the corps which took the Tuilleries, after Lafayette and others had their interview with Marshal Marmont.

Louis Philippe named him Marshal of France, commander of the army against Antwerp, (which he besieged and took,) minister of war, and lately president of the council of ministers. He resigned soon, as his character could not agree with the principles of his master. Marshal Gerard is much beloved and esteemed, and deserves to be.

A Captain Ducormier, of the French ship Le Normand, publishes in the *Journal du Havre* a statement of a reef, or a sand bank, discovered by him on his voyage from Havre to Martinique, in latitude 45 31 north, longitude 15 43 west. This is believed by the editor to be a different reef from that laid down in the English charts in latitude 46 20, longitude 15 30, but the captain himself thinks it the same, and that it is laid down wrong in the charts.

At sea, or in a foreign port, he is bound to keep a watchful eye over his seamen. In health, he is their guardian; in sickness, their physician, and their nurse. It is his duty to see that his ship is properly victualled

and watered, as well as manned for the voyage; and especially that she is furnished with an ample medicine chest—since the sick seaman must be cured, even when on shore, at the expense of the ship, and not, as is often done, at his own charge.

The passengers also in the ship are placed under his peculiar care and protection. In case of extreme necessity, he may command even their aid, for the preservation of the whole. But he is required to observe towards them the deportment of a gentleman; and any indecency or brutality the law will severely punish.

These almost unlimited powers, naturally give the shipmaster an influence hardly to be controlled—and render him morally responsible for the conduct and principles of all under his command. Nay more, it may safely be affirmed that the characters of seamen are formed in a great measure by what they see and understand to be that of their officers. It is in the nature of man to aspire to something a little above his present station. The cabin boy looks forward to become a sailor, and an able seaman; the seaman hopes to be a mate, and the mate a captain; and each one has in his eye the character and manners of some one in the station to which he aspires, as the model on which he is forming his own. Perhaps this model is the character of the officer immediately over him; and it is easy to see how mischievous the consequences may be if that character is a bad one; and how easily the seaman, especially if young, may be made almost any sort of man his officer may desire. The impulses thus early given may last through life, and even for eternity. As the young mate and the cabin boy will alike copy the vices of the captain with equal readiness, so they will with equal facility be led by the influence of his virtuous counsels and example.

From the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser.

MOUNT VERNON.—The armory and public works at this place, are situated on a high hill, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country—which lies spread out in an almost unbroken plain for many miles around. It is three miles from Fort Stoddert, on the Mobile river, and distant from Mobile thirty-two miles.

It is believed this spot was selected by the Government, for the public works, on account of the high and dry situation, affording thereby a greater security to the army and munitions of war, than Mobile point, or probably any other place on the whole coast of the gulf. The transportation of arms, &c. from this place to Mobile point in time of war, or when necessity might require, would not occupy more than 8 or 10 hours. The works are not entirely completed yet, for the want of money—but it is presumed that the next Congress will attend to this. There is a tower surmounting, or attached to the armory—from the top of which, the prospect, though not varied, is beautiful in the extreme; you look down upon the vast plain, covered with forest pine, seemingly illimitable, and unbroken, with not one spot of earth, nor house, nor field, nor farm, for the eye to rest on. The tops of the lofty pines seem mingled and woven together, like a carpet of green velvet spread out beneath your feet, and the eye wanders over this apparently boundless and waveless sea of green, until lost in the dim blue of the distance. Your very senses seem to flutter and revel o'er the scene, like a free bird of the air, and gain an additional buoyancy, from the moment of freedom thus enjoyed.

Through this picture, you can distinctly trace the meandering of the river, by its line of darker green verdure running through the scene like a vein of emerald, or like a green ribbon floating in the wind.

You cannot imagine anything more simply and singly beautiful—(for I maintain that beauty is compound as well as simple,) than sunset from the observatory of this tower. The mingling of gold and green, and the gradual fading hues, that brighten o'er the scene and then depart, leaving a deeper and a deeper shade on the already dimly dark picture, until night draws her curtains o'er the land; and the evening wind sighing and freshening in the pine tops, with its own peculiar voice sings the dirge of the departed day.

Fort Stoddert, the remains of which are yet to be seen, was built by the Americans, it is believed, during the last war, for the purpose of preventing the British from ascending Mobile river—and at the same time to serve as a protection from the Indians. It was one

of a chain of forts, extending from the frontiers of Georgia, to the Gulf of Mexico, and was garrisoned by Gen. Jackson, during the Indian wars in which he was engaged. Nothing of peculiar interest attaches itself to this spot, and we will therefore leave it as we found it.

Yours, &c. M.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The following copy of a correspondence has been handed us for publication.

BALTIMORE, July 30, 1835.

Capt. Hunter, U. S. R. S.

DEAR SIR:—Previous to Judge Magruder's leaving the city, he expressed a wish to make some compensation to the seamen, who bore home the body of his son from the place where the melancholy event occurred.

I take leave to enclose you herewith the sum of twenty dollars, and to ask the favor of you to distribute it among them in the manner you may deem best, and at the same time to request, that you will tender to them, as also to the officers of the cutter, the thanks of Judge Magruder and family, for the kindness and attention they evinced on the occasion.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES TIERNAN.

BALTIMORE, August 5, 1835.

SIR:—Enclosed, I send you \$20, presented to the Marine Benevolent Society of Baltimore, by the seamen attached to the U. States Revenue Cutter Jackson.

The circumstance which places this money at their disposal, was occasioned by the untimely and melancholy death of midshipman T. W. Magruder (son of Judge Magruder of this city,) whose unhappy and disconsolate parent, viewing with gratitude their services, tenders them this money, which they request me to enclose to you, and have it placed in the treasury of said society.

Accept sir, my earnest regard for the future usefulness and prosperity of the society.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
HENRY D. HUNTER.

To the Secretary of the
MARINE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF
BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, August 6, 1835.

HENRY D. HUNTER ESQ.

SIR:—Your letter of the 5th inst., enclosing \$20, as a donation from the seamen of the U. S. Revenue Schooner Jackson (under your command) to the Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore has been duly received by me and placed among the funds of the society. Permit me through you to return to those generous and philanthropic seamen the thanks of the society. Accept, also, my individual and cordial good wishes for the health and prosperity of yourself and noble crew.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JAMES CORNER,
Treasurer Charitable Marine Society.

In September last, the crew of the *Haleyon*, whale ship, from New London, mutinied while she was prosecuting her voyage in the Indian Ocean, in consequence of which the captain was obliged to put into Port Louis, in the Isle of France, where he delivered up the mutineers, twenty-one in number, to the custody of the American consul. There they remained in prison sixty-three days, during which one of them died, and the American consul sent the remaining twenty to England in the British ship *Bencoolen*. The American consul at London sent home ten of them, whose names are annexed, by the *Toronto*, which arrived here two or three days back, and on Saturday they were brought to the police office and temporarily committed to Bridewell until they can be handed over to the authorities of the United States. Their names are Isaac Wood, Jason Goodrich, David Kenny, Erastus P. Cartwright, Isaac Delong, Henry Joseph Dower, Patrick M'Keever, and Patrick Cosgrain.—*Journal of Commerce.*

From the National Intelligencer.
TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Workmen of the Navy Yard, Washington, to adjust the difficulties which have recently occurred between the commandant and the men employed in the yard, in relation to his late orders, take pleasure in stating, that the whole matter has been settled to the satisfaction of all parties; and that the workmen have returned to their various employments in the yard.

In making this announcement, they feel called upon, as an act of justice to the commandant of the yard, and it is a duty they discharge with pleasure, to inform the public that the misunderstanding which has unfortunately existed between them, originated in a misconception of his motives; and that the precipitancy with which they acted, led them into other difficulties, or else, in their opinion, the matter would have been sooner settled.

For the satisfactory conclusion of the subject, the committee and their fellow workmen feel that they are much indebted to Dr. McWILLIAMS and J. L. HENSHAW, esq., the gentlemen whose kind mediation, in a great measure, secured this happy result.

GEORGE LYNDALL,
JOHN A. MISKELL,
SAMUEL S. BRIGGS.

ANECDOTE.—During one of the frontier wars in Pennsylvania, it was found necessary to send out a company of rangers or spies. After they had arrived at one of their points of destination, it was thought advisable to send out one of the officers of the company with a command of five men, to reconnoitre the movements of the enemy. A Dutchman constituted one of the party, and on the evening of the second day they came upon an Indian camp covered with bark, and discovered fresh signs of the enemy. A council was immediately held, upon which it was determined to secrete themselves upon the top of the camp, and await the arrival of the Indians. After the night fall had set in, several of the sons of the forest entered the camp, divested themselves of their implements of war, and commenced preparing something to satisfy the calls of hunger. Our Dutchman had an itching to know what was going on below. He accordingly raised himself on his hands and feet, and thus drew himself forward in defiance of all the forbidding gestures of his comrades, until he reached a point so far on the projecting tree, that it tipped with him and precipitated him head foremost upon the foe. When he discovered that he was falling, he cried out, 'Here I comes, py grashus!' Whereupon the affrighted savages fled and left the camp an easy conquest to his comrades.

Passed Midshipman RAPHAEL SEMMES, also a member of our bar, has received orders from the Secretary of the Navy, to join the U. S. frigate *Constellation*, now fitting out at Norfolk, as her sailing master. The *Constellation* is bound on a cruise to the West Indies, and will bear the broad pendant of Commodore Dallas, who goes out to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Commodore Henley.

Mr. Semmes has been on shore about three years, on leave of absence from the department, and will now probably be on duty twelve or eighteen months before his return. He has for the last eighteen months been a resident of our city, and for a portion of that time has, (as is well known,) been associated with us in the practice of the law. During his residence here he has made numerous friends, and secured to himself a high reputation as a gentleman of commanding talents. We part from him with great reluctance, and give him our cordial wishes for his health and happiness.—*Cincinnati Whig*, Aug. 4.

CURIOSITY.—We were shown yesterday, at Mr. LOWELL'S, Exchange street, a pair of pistols, which are said to have formerly belonged to Louis XVI. of France. Whether this be the fact or not, they are curious for their antiquity and workmanship. They are richly mounted and inlaid with silver. The locks bear the imprint—*LARGETAUV 1731 A BORDEAUX*. The barrels are also marked with the name and place.—*Portland, Me. Argus.*

Foreign Miscellany.

From the Montreal Gazette.

CAPTAIN BACK'S EXPEDITION.

As our citizens have always taken a lively interest in this expedition, we think it right to lay before them again the instructions which Captain Back received from Government, shortly before leaving England, (as detailed by the Arctic Land Committee, in the prospectus published by us in April, 1833,) and then so far as we are able, from the information we have been able to procure, afford them a brief sketch of what was actually accomplished. After directing him to place himself at the disposal of the Hudson's Bay Company, the instructions ran thus:

"To leave Liverpool early in February, and to proceed with his party by way of New York to Montreal, and thence along the usual route pursued by north-west traders, to Great Slave Lake, which it is hoped that he will reach by the 20th July. He is then to strike off to the northeast-ward, or in such other direction as he may ascertain to be the most expedient, in order to gain the Thew-ee-cho, or Great Fish river, which is believed either to issue from Great Slave Lake, or to rise in its vicinity, and thence to flow with a navigable course to the northward till it reaches the sea. On arriving at the banks of this river, he is to select a convenient situation for a winter residence, and immediately appoint a portion of his force to erect a house thereon; but, if possible, he is to proceed himself with an adequate party, and explore the river to the coast the same season, erecting a conspicuous land-mark at its mouth, and leaving notice of his intention to return the ensuing spring, in case Captain Ross should be making progress along this part of the shore. He is to take care, however, to return before the commencement of winter, to avoid any undue exposure of his men. During the winter he is directed to construct two boats capable of navigating the Polar Sea; and, as early as possible in the ensuing spring, again to descend its shores.

"His proceedings afterwards are necessarily left much to his own judgment. He is first to push on to Cape Garry, where his Majesty's late ship *Fury* was wrecked; on the remaining stores of which it is known that Captain Ross in some measure relied; but in making for this point, whether by the east or west, he will be governed by the position of the mouth of the river, and other local circumstances, as he progressively ascertains them. While passing along the coast, he is to keep a vigilant lookout upon the shore for any signal or indication of the party which he was in search of (particularly at the entrance of the Hecla and *Fury* Straits, should he take the eastern passage;) and in the event of his meeting them previous to his arrival at Cape Garry, he is to offer to return and conduct them to the Hudson's Bay settlement. Or, should he find any indication of their having been on any part of the coast before his arrival, he is to search minutely for some memorial, that may lead to the discovery of their intentions; and proceed, in the event of success, in whatever practicable direction may seem best calculated to lead him to them. But whatever may be his prospects of success, he is on no account to prolong his search beyond such a period of the year (varying from the 12th to the 20th of August, according to the distance he may have attained) as will ensure his return to his winter quarters before the severe weather sets in; as on his acting in this particular with due caution, may depend the eventual safety and success of the whole expedition.

"On his return to his temporary establishment he is carefully to examine the state of his supplies, communicating also with Great Slave Lake, to ascertain whether additional stores are there collected for him. And if he finds that he can, with reasonable prudence, devote a second summer to the service on which he is engaged, he is directed to do so, proceeding in a different direction to that previously traversed; but if not, he is to return to England in the following spring.

"Subordinate to the object of finding Captain Ross, or any survivors or survivor of his party, he is to direct his attention to mapping what remains unknown of the coast which he visits, and making such other scientific observations as his leisure will admit, for which purposes the requisite instruments have been supplied to him. But he is not, for such objects, to deviate

from his principal pursuit, until he shall have either succeeded in its accomplishment, or satisfactorily ascertained that its success is impossible."

During the winter, the expedition had to endure great privations and sufferings, owing to the scarcity of food, and the severity of the weather. On the 25th of April, being exactly one year after he had left Lachine, and during a very heavy snow storm, the despatch communicating Captain Ross's safe return was delivered to Captain Back. The primary object for which the journey was undertaken being thus happily fulfilled by other agents, Captain Back made preparations for complying with the secondary part of his instructions—the examination of the coast between Point Turnagain and Ross's Pillar. Several boats were with the utmost activity built during the winter, but in spring, finding that they had an insufficient supply of provisions, they could only take one with them. It was not until the month of July, 1834, that the expedition got to open water on the Thlew-ee-chodezeth, or Great Fish river. Captain Back, we believe, succeeded in determining that this river runs to the northward, and if we understand the purport of the scanty information which has reached us, it has its source on a height of land, about 150 or 200 miles from Fort Reliance, the winter establishment of the expedition, at the eastern extremity of Great Slave Lake. Captain Back is the first European who has visited Great Fish river, and examined its course to the Polar Seas. Its very existence was doubted by many geographers. It is said to be large, but dangerous of navigation—greatly impeded by ice, and having little but mounds of sand along its banks. It falls into the Polar Sea, at a point, as far as we can learn, that coincides very near to the place assigned to it by Captain Back and the Arctic Committee in London, in their prospectus already referred to.

Farther than this, we only know that the party of intrepid travellers had to encounter every obstacle to which polar navigation is liable, and we are led to believe that immense masses of ice, accompanied by uncommonly severe weather, finally arrested their progress.

How far the labors of the expedition will increase our knowledge of the line of coast, we are unable to say; but from what has been stated above, it is obvious that a new route has been opened to the Polar sea, and that a large blank which formerly struck the eye, on surveying the map, will now in a great measure be filled up.—Captain Back will, we believe, have much interesting information to communicate, respecting his observations on the Aurora, the changes on the needle, as he drew northward, &c. The extreme cold experienced, we learn, was 79 degrees below zero.

The expedition returned to Fort Reliance, which place Captain Back left on 20th March, 1835, and travelled on snow shoes to Fort Chipewyan.—From this station he departed on 28th May, and arrived at Lachine, as already mentioned, on the 6th inst.

Thus has terminated an expedition undertaken from the most generous and lofty motives of which our nature is susceptible, pursued with the utmost ardor and zeal, and conducted in safety through dangers and difficulties of no ordinary kind, with the most consummate wisdom.

Captain Back arrived in Montreal this morning, and will leave for New York in a day or two, in order to embark in the packet ship of the 16th inst. for Liverpool.

From the London Seamen's Almanack for 1835.

FACTS AND PHENOMENA CONNECTED WITH WINDS.

The movements of the atmosphere, which are denominated winds, may be classed under the three heads of *constant*, *periodical*, and *variable*. The first blow constantly between the tropics, and are called *trade winds*. The second blow steadily in one direction for nearly half the year; and during the remainder, almost from the opposite point of the compass; these are called *monsoons*, and are peculiar to the Indian Ocean. The shifting of these monsoons is not all at once; and in some places the time of the change is attended with calms, in others with variable winds; and particularly those of China, at ceasing to be westerly, are very subject to be tempestuous; and such is their

violence, that they seem to be of the nature of West India hurricanes, and render the navigation of those seas very unsafe at that time of the year. These tempests are called the *breaking up of the monsoons*. Monsoons are a species of trade winds, and take their denomination from an ancient pilot, who first crossed the Indian sea by their assistance. The third, or *variable winds*, are those which sweep over both the temperate and polar regions of the globe, and are so inconstant, both in force and direction, that they cannot be reduced to any regular rules.

The main cause of the winds, or the flow of air, is undoubtedly the variable distribution of heat through the atmosphere. The alternation of day and night also, and the annual revolution of the seasons, are the perpetual sources of these atmospheric streams.

The wind which blows directly from the arctic pole, and which is impregnated with intense cold, must, in consequence of the rotation of the globe, appear to arrive at some point to the north of the east. In passing through the first degree of latitude, the stream of air is bent out of its course eighteen miles in the hour, towards the west: in a short space, therefore, it will seem to flow with impetuous force, and almost directly from the east. Hence, the easterly and northeasterly winds which prevail in the British climate, have a polar origin, and are always bitterly cold.

When a cold current of air from the pole sweeps over its surface rapidly, we have a *north* wind; it becomes a *northeast* wind when its motion southward is retarded; and a *southeast* wind when it is turned back, by mingling with a current from the *south*. All of these, except the last, are generally found to be cold winds.

When a warm current from the south descends and sweeps the surface, we have a *south* wind, if its motion northward be rapid: a *southwest* wind, when its motion northward is retarded: a *west* wind, when it is checked: and a *southwest* wind, when it meets and mingles with a current of air from the north.

In our climate, south and southeast winds are the most rare; winds between north and east are almost invariably cold; those between south and west are warm; and those between the north and west of a mixed nature.

The southwest wind prevails almost one-half the year at Dover, London, and in the west of England generally. This wind is scarcely felt at Liverpool, owing to its locality being in the gorge of a valley, where the western chain of hills is interrupted; and on the other hand, the southeast, so uncommon in the west of England, is the predominant wind here.

The seaman safely reckons on the aid of the trade winds, and shapes his voyage in such a way as to reduce its performance almost to a calculation. The trade wind encircles the globe, flowing with slight deviations constantly from the east, and spreading over a zone of more than fifty degrees in breadth. It sweeps the Atlantic Ocean from the coast of Africa to Brazil, and the Pacific from Panama to the Philippine isles and New Holland, and again the Indian seas partially from Sumatra to Zanguebar. These winds favored the voyage of Columbus, and conducted him to the discovery of the Mexican Archipelago. The same winds afterwards drew the Portuguese from their southern coast, and carried them to the shores of Brazil.

In the Atlantic Ocean, the trade winds extend farther north on the American than on the African coast; and as we advance westward, they become gradually more easterly, and decrease in strength.

The trade wind blows constantly in the Indian ocean, from 10 deg. south to nearly 30 deg. north latitude; but to the northward of this, the winds change every six months, and blow directly opposite to their former course.

Between 3 deg. and 10 deg. south latitude, the southeast trade wind continues from April to October, but during the rest of the year, the wind blows from the northwest.

Over all the Indian ocean, to the northward of the third degree of south latitude, the northeast trade wind blows from October to April, and a southwest wind from April to October.

From Borneo, along the coast of Malacca, as far as China, in summer it blows from the south, and in the winter from the north by east.

Between Sumatra and New Holland the wind blows from the south during the summer months, approach-

ing gradually to the southeast as we advance towards the coast of New Holland. It changes about the end of September, and continues in the opposite direction till April.

Between Africa and Madagascar, the direction of the wind is influenced by the coast. It blows from the northeast from October to April, and during the rest of the year from the southwest. Near the coast between Mozambique and Cape Guardafui, the winds are irregular during the whole year, owing to the different monsoons which surround that particular place.

In the Red sea the winds are regular. Between April and October they blow from the northwest, and during the other months from the southeast,—keeping constantly parallel to the coast of Arabia.

On the coast of Africa, from Cape Bojador to Cape Verd, the winds are generally northwest;—from thence to the island of St. Thomas, near the equator, they blow almost perpendicularly to the shore.

In the straits of Gibraltar there are seldom any winds but the east and west. In the Mediterranean they blow nearly three-fourths of the year from the north. In March and September there is always an easterly wind, which is generally more constant in spring than in autumn.

At Madras, in the Indian Peninsula, the most frequent winds are the north and northeast. At Calcutta, the winds blow during January and February from the southwest and south; in March, April, and May, from the south; in June, July, August, and September, from the south and southeast; in October, November, and December, from the northwest.

On the coast of Brazil, the wind blows between September and April, from the east and northeast, and between April and September from the southwest.

The bay of Panama is the only place on the west side of a great continent, where the wind shifts regularly at different seasons;—there it is easterly between September and March, but between March and September it blows chiefly from the south and southwest.

The predominant winds at New York are the north and west. In Nova Scotia and Montreal, northwest winds blow nine months out of the twelve. At Quebec, the winds generally follow the direction of the river St. Lawrence, blowing either from the northeast or southwest.

At Hudson's bay, westerly winds blow nine months out of the twelve. The northwest wind occasions the greatest cold, but the north and northeast are the vehicles of snow.

In Ireland, the southwest and west winds prevail; blowing most in summer, autumn, and winter, and least in spring.

Winds, even when strong, are often confined in a space surprisingly small. In the temperate, but still more in the frigid zone, two or three winds are often seen blowing from or to different points within a few leagues; nay, of two ships in sight of each other, one is becalmed, while the other is seen struggling with a storm; alternately the chased and the chaser have been scudding before the breeze, and nearly motionless on the deep. In the northern seas, even strong gales, when they have carried a ship into frozen water, invariably desert her, or give place to a wind which blows from the ice.

From the United Service Gazette.

ANCIENT PIECE OF ORDNANCE.—On Monday sennight, at Portsmouth, Mr. Dean's attention was drawn by some fishermen to an object under water, which they could not make out, but which they thought was copper or brass, as it left marks of those metals on the ropes with which they endeavored to sweep it; it was lying in four fathoms, at low water, and not far from the Arrow Bank. Mr. Dean, on going down with his diving apparatus, soon discovered it to be the muzzle of a gun, sticking upright in the mud, with about four feet above the bottom and fixing his chain to it had no difficulty in drawing it out and getting it on board his craft. It turned out to be a brass twelve pounder, ten feet long, and weighing 31 cwt., of most elaborate finish, and in high preservation. It was cast at Amsterdam, in 1637, and bears the arms of Brabant on it, with lions for supporters, and surmounted with the crown of Charlemagne, while the breech is ornamented with Fleur-de-Lis. About forty years since, Beale, a fisherman, of Portsmouth, crept

up, after much perseverance, a heavy piece of ordnance, about a furlong from the wreck of the Royal George, and with the assistance of a vessel, endeavored to convey it into shallow water; but when near the Arrow Bank, the slings near the breech gave way, and they lost it, nor could they ever fix a fastening on it again. This is doubtless the same gun, and there being six feet of mud at the spot, will account for its upright position. In all probability, it was lost from some Dutch man of war, either in taking her guns in from, or putting them into a small craft alongside.

FRENCH ARMY.—The staff of the French army for the year 1835, consists of 12 Marshals, 117 Lieutenant-Generals, with 13 in the reserve, 160 Major-Generals, with 37 in the reserve; 26 Colonels, 31 Lieutenant-Colonels; 109 Chefs d'Escadron; 280 Captains, 90 Lieutenants, and 50 Sub-Lieutenants. The staff of the navy is composed of two Admirals, nine Vice-Admirals, 18 Rear-Admirals, 27 Captains of the line of the first class, 42 Captains of the second class, 71 Captains of frigates, 89 Captains of sloops, 435 Lieutenants of the line, and five Maritime Prefects.—*Id.*

Almost every day furnishes some melancholy account of lives being lost by boats filling, oversetting, &c.; it may therefore be useful to know that expedients in such cases may be resorted to, by which many lives may be saved, if presence of mind can be preserved. It is unnecessary to tell any person of common observation, that a boat will not sink though brimful of water, if, at the same time, there is not anything in or upon the boat heavier than water. This being understood, we shall suppose a boat of any dimensions suited to carry a proportionate number of persons with convenience,—for instance, eight or ten; and that by some accident or mismanagement that boat had filled or overset: if she filled without oversetting, the weight of the people in the boat would immediately sink her, because that part of their bodies above the surface of the water, or the gunwale of the boat, would be a dead weight upon her; but all those parts below the water would be no weight whatever. Therefore, as well to give the boat instant relief, as to save the lives, every individual therein should immerse himself as much as possible, free of suffocation, by which their whole weight is taken off the boat, which is at the same moment emptied of a bulk of water equal to the bulk of each body so plunged therein, and also of a like weight of water; then instantly rising, the boat being emptied or freed of so much water, will rise in proportion, and the remainder of the water can then be bailed out, the immediate danger being removed.

But when it so happens that the boat is overset, and the people of course thrown out, there are yet means of preservation, if the boat does not turn bottom up. As in the other case the boat will not sink, if the people immerse themselves therein; so, if those thrown out of the boat can come at it again, and getting equally round the same, with their hands upon the gunwale, keeping their bodies beneath the water up to their necks, the boat will sustain them all as long as it is kept in due equilibrium; but if any effort is made to get into the boat on either side, it will destroy the balance, and the boat will go down edgewise, and perhaps rise bottom up.

This is by far the worst case; yet if there be but two men who can swim, and the boat not a heavy one, she may be righted by one of them getting hold of the keel, throwing his weight on one side of the bottom, whilst the man on the other side uses his best exertion to raise the gunnel; by these efforts, if the boat is a light one, she will come round. By these expedients, it is evident, many lives may be preserved.—*Id.*

Littell's last Museum of Foreign Literature contains the following extract from the United Service Gazette.

"SINGULAR PRESENT—NELSON'S COFFIN.—From a part of the mainmast of L'Orient, which was picked up by the Swiftsure, Capt. Hallowell directed his carpenter to make a coffin, which he afterwards sent to his old friend and commander, Nelson, with the following letter:

"Sir: I have taken the liberty of presenting you with a coffin, made from the mainmast of L'Orient, that when you have finished your naval career in this world, you may be buried in one of your own trophies.

But that that period may be far distant, is the earnest wish of your sincere friend.

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL."

"This singular present was received in the spirit in which it was sent. Nelson placed it upright against the bulk head of his cabin, behind the chair he used at dinner, where it remained for some time, until his favorite servant prevailed upon him to have it removed; and in this identical coffin the remains of the lamented hero were finally deposited."

COURT-MARTIAL ON OFFICERS OF THE 95TH REGIMENT.—From one of our London correspondents we learn that the sentence on the officers engaged in the fatal duel which took place in the Mediterranean has at length been promulgated.—They were found guilty of manslaughter, and the court awarded the following sentences:—To Lieutenant J. J. Whiting and Lieutenant and Adjutant Collard, four years imprisonment to each, in any of his Majesty's common gaols; to ensign M'Donald six months imprisonment; but recommended all to the mercy of his Majesty. The King has been pleased to remit the imprisonment, and order that Lieutenant and Adjutant Collard be dismissed the service, after being allowed the price of his commission; that Lieutenant Whiting be removed to another corps; and that Ensign M'Donald be admonished and return to his duty in the regiment.—*Hibernian United Service Journal.*

Original Poetry.

SAVANNAH, (GEO.)

August 9, 1835.

The following lines were written a short time since, at Key West, for the album of Miss M. S. M. of the Navy Yard, Pensacola. For want of time, they were not inserted, and are now respectfully inscribed to her.

"Ihr bringt mit euch die Bilder froher Tage,
Und manche liebe Schatten steigen auf;
Gleich einer alten, halbverklünnern Sage,
Kommt erste Lieb' und Freundschaft mit herauf."

Introduction to Goethe's Faust.

You bring the images of happier days,
And many a loved one's form starts into view;
Like old, and dear, and oft repeated lays!
First love and friendship touch the soul anew.

Translation.

(I.)

Mary, I met thee, on another strand,
I did not think again to meet thee here,
I did not know thee then, but saw thy bland
And sunny face was fair among the beauties there:
Thy brow is still unclouded: well I see
Thou art not heartless yet; thou canst not be.

(II.)

I met thee where the ever restless wave
Sparkled and dashed o'er many a Hero's grave,
Where stern Barancas mocks its slow decay,
And moss and wild-flowers bloom and fade away;
Its echoing arches and its cheerless gloom,
Of buried thunders are the stately tomb.

(III.)

I met thee where the ocean swell,
Like a rushing wind in a leafy dell,
Flung high on Santa Rosa's shore,
Its whitened crest with solemn roar;
And many a gallant spirit saw thee there,
Amid the jocund dance or banquet's glare.

(IV.)

And where are those, who with us chased the hours
Of that bright night to pleasure solely given!
Who drank delight as earth drinks summer showers,
'Till redd'ning dawn lit up the vault of heaven?
For two at least we've heard the requiem,
That morning gun still tells the hour; but not for them.

(V.)

Like distant organs tuneful vespers pealing,
Thou hast awaked a train of kindly feeling,
Like a fresh fountain from a desert gushing,
Thoughts of the past have through my mind been
rushing:
Bright, welcome visions of dead joys are beaming,
Like moonlight through a dusky arbor streaming.

* An allusion to the death of Lieut. Augustus Strong, and of Dr. Frederick Wessels, of the U. S. Navy.

WASHINGTON;

THURSDAY,..... AUGUST 20, 1835.

By the last accounts from Camp Holmes, the encampment of Major Mason, on the Canadian river, we learn that all the tribes of Indians on that frontier were represented by delegates, who had arrived at the camp with the view of conferring with the Commissioners of the United States.

The Camanches had arrived and denied the truth of the report that they had manifested in their conferences with other tribes, or at all entertained, a hostile disposition.

It was hoped that the objects for which the Red people were called together would be accomplished.

A letter from Fort Gibson, published lately in the New York Star, mentions that Major Mason, of the Dragoons, was under arrest upon charges preferred against him by Lieut. Northrop, of the same corps.

This rumor must be incorrect, as no information of the arrest of Maj. M. has been received at the War Department; nor is it at all probable that an officer, while under arrest, would be entrusted with an important command.

We have inadvertently omitted to return our thanks to the adjutants of the 4th artillery, and the 3d and 4th infantry, for their politeness in communicating information. We would be obliged to them for a continuance of their favors, and to adjutants of other regiments for occasional intelligence of the movements of officers and troops.

In answer to frequent enquiries for the Navy Register, we have to say, that it is in press, and will be issued as soon as our limited means will allow. It will be completed in a few days.

The Army Register is now ready for delivery.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The poetry of "Old Kentucky," is no better than his prose; it is a pity to spoil paper and pay postage on such puerile effusions.

The several communications alluded to by our correspondent John Paul Jones, have been received. Those that are not inserted, may be considered as declined.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES returned to Washington on Monday last, from the Rip Raps.

The Secretary of War arrived here on Friday last.

Among the persons wounded during the late riotous proceedings in Baltimore was Lieutenant **GEORGE ADAMS**, of the Navy.

Order has happily been restored, both at Baltimore and Washington.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

August 11—Lt. B. S. Ewell, 4th Art'y., at Fuller's.
14—Lieut. F. L. Jones, 4th Art'y., at Gadsby's.
14—Maj. J. L. Smith, Eng'rs, at Capt. Cooper's.
14—Lt. P. R. Thompson, Dragoons, do

INFORMATION WANTED.

If **JAIKUS LOOMIS**, formerly a sailing master in the U. S. Navy, be living, he is requested to furnish his address to the Editor of the Army and Navy Chronicle, Washington city.

Should this notice meet the eye of any person who knows what has become of Mr. Loomis, he will confer a favor by giving the desired information, as above.

Sailing Master Loomis commanded the U. S. sloop Eagle, at the time of her capture on Lake Champlain, 3d June, 1813, and was afterwards an acting lieutenant in the squadron under Commodore Macdonough.

Aug. 13—U

Communications.

NEW INFANTRY TACTICS.

MR. EDITOR:—Every reading of the new INFANTRY TACTICS convinces me of the absurdity of the change, and causes me to regret that the Army is to be saddled with a silly compilation, or rather translation of French trash, for it deserves no better name, when compared with the old system.

When it was directed that a new system should be made, an entire change was not contemplated, and correctly so; for if a manœuvre or command be as good as it need, or can be, why not allow it to remain in *statu quo*. Unwilling, however, to oppose my crude opinion, to those of older and experienced officers, without some supports, I content myself by making known the many alterations in the shape of queries to the translator, or any other officer who may take sufficient interest in the matter. As I really desire an answer to them, they are numbered, so as to be convenient for reference.

1. Why is the arrangement of battalion companies altered?

That the second captain may command the front company, the left being in front, is too trivial, for so important a change, I think.

2. Why is the fife placed on left of the drummer?

3. Why is one color used?

4. Why the command *by the right flank, right face*, instead of *right face* simply?

5. Why a repetition of *squad, company, &c.*, in that command?

6. Why is the *balance-step* and *right-half-face* omitted?

7. Why *load in twelve times*, instead of *by twelve commands*?

8. Why receive the gun from the inspector with the right hand?

9. What is the object of, *to right-shoulder-shift-arms*, except to tire the soldier, and injure the shoulder-strap?

10. Why *by squad, by company*, except to lumber up the command?

11. Why give directions for *stacking-arms*, which cannot be followed?

12. Why, in *diminishing by files*, do the broken off files mark time, and shuffle "into their places d—d quick," (for it is impossible to oblique as directed,) instead of the easy, and natural *by the right flank by file left*, and march in rear, as of old?

13. Why in *counter marching*, is the company deprived of the use of a leading guide, and made to break off to the rear, for the purpose of performing a circuit entirely unnecessary?

14. Why is the salute for non-commissioned officers omitted?

15. Why is the position for the sword changed?

16. Why the manner of saluting altered?

17. Why *prepare to open ranks*? Lieutenant Colonel and Major might repair to the right of the battalion, as easily at the command *to the rear, &c.*

18. Of what use is the *covering corporal*? and to invert his piece, is it meant that the butt is carried upwards?

19. Why, *by the right of company, to the rear into column*?

20. Why not, (for an analogy, if nothing else) command *by the right flank, right face*, instead of simply *right face*, when a flank movement is performed in battalion drill?

21. Of what language is *ploy* and *parallelly*?

22. If *parallelly* be English, why was not *parallel* used as heretofore?

23. In the command, *close column by division—on first division right into front INTO COLUMN*. Why is *column* repeated?

24. Why is the distance of five or six paces prescribed for the interval of guides in close column, when the front rank of one division is required to be three paces from the rear rank of the one in front?

25. Why is *column at full distance by division*, substituted for *open column by division*? Certainly not because it is shorter, nor because it explains more fully the manœuvre.

26. Why, *guides cover in file*? Simply *guides cover* could not be misunderstood.

27. Why *to half distance close column*, instead of *column close to half distance*? One is as long as the

other, and both perhaps equally good; but why alter, but to give trouble, and appear original?

28. Instead of *close to the front*, why *close in mass*? It is not more expressive, nor is it analogous to *half distance close column* just given.

29. Why, when the battalion is in column, is it not called *column* throughout, and not *battalion*; once and immediately after, something else?

30. In taking distances on a rear company, what is the object of stationing a marker to designate the halting point, for the next company to it, and not for all the others?

31. In forming divisions, why are the *odd* companies called *left*?

32. Why *forward into line*, instead of *front into line*?

33. Why *by company left HALF wheel*, instead of *left wheel* simply, when an exact *half wheel*? (if by half wheel is meant passing over forty-five degrees,) is hardly ever made, depending, as mentioned, on the angle made by the two lines.

34. In volume II. par. 1291, "and the company next to the left," &c. Does this mean, supposing the battalion composed of eight companies, the *seventh* company, or does it mean the one left of the color company? There is an ambiguity certainly, which, if not corrected immediately, may be the cause of a meeting of staff officers to determine the true meaning.

35. On *centre dress*, why better than *centre dress*?

36. Why, when about to march in retreat, is the command *face to the rear*, prefixed to what alone is sufficient, viz. *battalion about face*.

37. Why does left sergeant of battalion cover in file the captain's, when the battalion marches by flank?

38. Why is the command for forming *column of attack* changed?

39. Why command for *displaying* changed to *deploy column*?

40. Why are all the commands in light infantry changed as much as the following?

Instead of *to the flanks* extend, we are directed to say, or repeat, (for it is impossible to give it as a military command,) *deploy as skirmishers. By the right and left flank, on the centre at ten paces—take intervals—quick march.*

It may be perceived from the above commands, &c., obtained without "much research and care," how completely the system of tactics has been changed; it remains to be seen from the answers to the queries, (should there be any,) whether it has been improved. My opinion was given at the commencement, but may undergo an alteration very material, should good reasons be given for lengthening commands, as much as the one in the fortieth query.

ENQUIRER.

ASSIGNMENT OF QUARTERS.

MR. EDITOR:—Your correspondent, Sub-senex, appears to have adopted a very appropriate, though somewhat odd, cognomen. When the lapse of time shall have caused him to drop the "Sub," and assume the Senex, he may perhaps view "the assignment of quarters" in a somewhat different light. Whatever may have been the case heretofore, the regulation referred to now conforms precisely with the law; by which the assistant surgeon, under five years, is entitled to "the pay and emoluments of a 1st lieutenant," and has the same claim to choice of quarters, according to the date of his commission, as 1st lieutenants and other officers have to a similar choice among themselves. It does not seem to have occurred to Sub-senex that mere rank as such, without command, confers no rights or privileges whatsoever, beyond that of being *eligible to command*, agreeably to rank.

Whether the law provides too liberally for the assistant surgeon, is altogether another question; which, like most others, has at least two sides; but which it is not proposed to discuss. One or two remarks will, however, be submitted for the consideration of Sub-senex.

The 2d lieutenant, from his entrance into the Military Academy, is liberally supported, fed and clothed at the public expense, and is even paid, in the form of transportation, for joining the army. The assistant surgeon, from the time he commences his Latin Grammar, to becoming an A. M., an M. D.; and preparing himself thereafter, by actual practice, to appear

before the "Board of Examination," is entirely at his own expense, or that of his friends; nor does he receive any allowance for attending the required examination, or joining the army, though ordered from one extreme of the country to the other; and surely some consideration is due to this large outlay of pecuniary capital.

"Poor pay, poor preach," is a mighty homely proverb; but is thought to be equally applicable to at least two other professions; as pettifogging lawyers and quack doctors may be provided in any quantity, and at a small advance. Sub-senex is believed to be in error, in supposing that officers of the medical staff are so heavily weighed down with honors, emoluments and privileges, on account of their merit in the abstract, as medals are appended to the necks of school boys, because they have acquitted themselves well at an exhibition. If they be thus liberally rewarded,—and I hope, for the well being of the army, such is the case,—it is obviously because the Congress, as well as the Executive, the law, as well as the regulations quoted by your correspondent, considers "the health and lives of officers and soldiers too important objects to be committed to ignorant and incompetent hands." It is, therefore, in consideration of the army and every member thereof; of Sub-senex, if he be of the number; and of the 2d lieutenants themselves, who are supposed to have been aggrieved, and not from any peculiar predilection for the surgeons; that "those, having the immediate control of such matters," seem to be desirous of making such provision, as shall command sufficient medical talent and skill to meet disease, in all its forms, with boldness and success; and for the most part, at times, in places, and under circumstances where professional advice or aid can be obtained from neither the dead nor the living. The lieutenant has, or ought to have, aid and advice at hand; the surgeon must decide upon life and death, unaided and alone. To the officer, who can often avail himself of the first medical talents and experience in the country, this may be of less account than the "assignment of quarters;" but to the soldier, who must submit exclusively to the medical men, "set over him according to the usages of war," whether for weal or woe, for its importance is paramount to that of health, and of life itself; nor can those who have "the immediate control of such matters" easily shake off the responsibility that rests upon them.

Sub-senex must be aware that this business of comparisons will give rise to queer suggestions. It seems, however, unnecessary to debate the relative professional merits of assistant surgeons and 2d lieutenants, as the amount of ready capital, invested by the former, as above stated, will about balance any slight difference which may be supposed to exist in favor of the latter; and although we have the high classic authority of "*O fortunati nimium*," &c., to prove that such questions were raised, as far back as the time of Augustus Cæsar at least, it is probable that neither the farmer nor the merchant, the assistant surgeon nor the 2d lieutenant have, in the long run, been much benefited by their discussion.

Being myself about that indefinite, unspeakable age, said to be so troublesome to waning spinsters, I avail myself of one of their supposed privileges, and am, *pro hac vice*,

JUVENIS.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

In contemplating the advantages likely to arise from the establishing of a naval school, (similar to that for the advancement of those for the army,) in some one of our many navy yards, we cannot but hope that for the future advancement of our service such measures, which may be advantageous, may be taken by our friends in Congress during the next session to secure so great an acquisition to our institutions.

This grand bulwark of defence to our liberties and laws must call forth, from true Americans, encomiums justly merited; and when we find so many who are anxious for its advancement, we are satisfied that but one feeling actuates the expressions of our countrymen. A naval college for the education of aspirants must appear to all an object not only desirable in itself, but one that will secure to our navy, officers of distinguished abilities, and to our countrymen, perfect security against invasion at home, and losses on the ocean. Let the department, to whom we are princi-

pally indebted for all benefits, only urge the necessity of such a step, and those who are now "unskilled in naval tactics" will, in the course of their probation, be competent, at their graduation from such a seminary, to take charge of the deck of any of our floating emblems of liberty. Does not the navy, as well as the army, deserve such an institution? Yes! Every liberal mind will admit that, above all others, our navy should be possessed of such men who will prove as our forefathers, true guardians of liberty, and who won't give up the ship.

LAWRENCE.

ARMY.

OFFICIAL.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 13th, 1835.

ORDER, }
No. 46. }

I. At a general Court Martial, convened at Fort Dearborn, Illinois, in virtue of "Order," No. 35, dated May 10, 1835, emanating from the head quarters of the eastern department, whereof Brevet Brigadier General GEORGE M. BROOKS is president, was tried Captain J. M. Baxley, of the 5th regiment of Infantry, on the following charges and specifications; to wit:

CHARGE 1st.

Neglect of Duty and highly unmilitary Conduct.

Specification 1st.—"In this, that Captain J. M. Baxley, of the 5th regiment of Infantry, at Fort Dearborn, on or about the 21st of October, 1834, having received an order about 12 o'clock, M., from his commanding officer, Major John Green, of the 5th regiment of Infantry, to proceed immediately in pursuit of deserters from his company, did express himself highly dissatisfied with the order, and did delay his departure till about 8 o'clock in the evening, and did, by various pretexts, attempt to defeat the object of the above mentioned order, by pleading a want of horses and funds; that the horses when furnished, were unfit for use; that he was not regularly relieved as officer of the day; and did, finally, invite the commanding officer, by words and actions, to place him in arrest; and after every facility had been afforded him for the performance of the duty, did continue in and about the fort for the space of about two hours."

Specification 2d.—"In this, that Captain J. M. Baxley aforesaid, did, at Fort Dearborn, Illinois, on or about the 26th of October, 1834, refuse to receive an order detailing him for officer of the day, which was officially made out, signed, sealed, and transmitted through an orderly by Lieut. Thompson, the acting adjutant of the post."

CHARGE 2d.

"Contemptuous and disrespectful behavior towards his Commanding Officer."

Specification.—"In this, that Captain J. M. Baxley, of the 5th regiment of Infantry, did, near Fort Dearborn, on or about the 21st of October, 1834, approach Major J. Green, his commanding officer, in the presence of a number of citizens, in a public street, in the village of Chicago, in a highly passionate manner, and did say to him, 'I have to report, sir, that the horses furnished me are unfit for use; and I am in want of funds, sir; and moreover, I am not regularly relieved from duty as officer of the day, sir. And now, sir, I must say to you, I think you are crowding this duty on me, sir, crowding on me, sir;' or words to that effect, pronounced with peculiar emphasis, compression of the lips, and other manifestations of much rage, and did repeatedly and positively dispute the word of the commanding officer."

CHARGE 3d.

"Positive and wilful disobedience of a repeated Order."

Specification.—"In this, that Captain J. M. Baxley, of the 5th regiment of Infantry, near Fort Dearborn, on or about the 21st of October, 1834, upon being repeatedly ordered by Major J. Green, (his commanding officer,) to accompany him from the village of Chicago, to the fort, that he wished to see him there on duty, did positively refuse to obey said order."

CHARGE 4th.

"Intoxication on Duty."

Specification.—"In this, that Captain J. M. Baxley, of the 5th regiment of United States Infantry, was very much intoxicated at Fort Dearborn, on or about the evening of the 21st of October, 1834, when under orders to pursue deserters, and did leave the fort on said duty in a state of intoxication, at about 8 o'clock the same evening."

ADDITIONAL CHARGE 1st.

"Breach of Arrest."

Specification.—"In this, that Captain J. M. Baxley, of the 5th regiment of Infantry, after having been duly placed in arrest, at Fort Dearborn, Illinois, on the 28th of October, 1834, and after having had the limits of his arrest extended to within four miles of the fort, on written application to that effect, for special purposes, (viz: for Mrs. Baxley's health, and to attend to important private business,) did, on or about the 7th of November, 1834, so far disregard the sacred obligations of said arrest as knowingly and wilfully to violate the same, by going, without permission, about 12 miles from Fort Dearborn, and did say on the night previous to starting, that he was under an engagement to accompany a party of pleasure the next day to a place called Gross Point, well known to be about 12 miles from Fort Dearborn, 'and go I will by God,' or words to that effect."

ADDITIONAL CHARGE 2d.

"Unofficerlike and insubordinate conduct."

Specification 1st.—"In this, that the said Captain J. M. Baxley, of the 5th regiment United States Infantry, did, at Fort Dearborn, Illinois, neglect to turn over the clothing, books, papers, &c., appertaining to Co. (A), 5th Infantry, to Lieut. Thompson, and to exchange with him the necessary receipts and invoices of the same, in conformity with Major Green's order of the 28th of October, and with the Army Regulations, until about the latter part of November or 1st of December, 1834."

Specification 2d.—"In this, that the said Captain Baxley, of the 5th regiment of Infantry, at Fort Dearborn, Illinois, on or about the 7th of December, 1834, being under arrest, did, without the knowledge or consent of the proper authority, send private Faling, of (A) Co., 5th Infantry, in pursuit of a negro boy, contrary to the previous positive instructions of his commanding officer; the said 'Faling' being in consequence absent from two stated roll-calls, of which facts the said Captain Baxley attempted to keep the commanding officer ignorant, by directing Sergeant Carpenter, the orderly sergeant of (A) Co., 5th regiment of Infantry, to report him accounted for at roll-calls; thereby assuming and exercising an improper control in the command, and advising and encouraging the sergeant in a faithless and an immoral discharge of his duties."

Specification 3d.—"In this, that Captain J. M. Baxley, of the 5th regiment of United States Infantry, when under arrest, at Fort Dearborn, on or about the 7th of December, 1834, did improperly interfere with the guard then and there on duty, by ordering the sergeant thereof to send a prisoner from his place of confinement, to his (Captain Baxley's) quarters, about 10 o'clock at night; and finding the prisoner was not sent, did repair to the guard house, and use reprehensive language to the sergeant of the guard, for not having obeyed his instructions, and for having made known the circumstances to the officer of the day, for instructions in the case, saying to the sergeant of the guard, that he had not directed him to go to the officer of the day, but had directed him to send the prisoner 'Faling' to his quarters; or words to that effect."

To each of which charges and specifications, the prisoner, Captain J. M. Baxley, plead "*not guilty*."

The court, after mature deliberation on the testimony adduced, find the prisoner, Captain J. M. Baxley, as follows; viz:

Of the 1st specification, 1st charge, "*guilty*;" but attach no criminality to so much of the facts set forth as say "by pleading a want of horses."

Of the 2d specification, 1st charge—"guilty."

Of the 1st charge—"guilty."

Of the specifications 2d charge—"guilty."

Of the 2d charge—"guilty;" with the exception of the word "*contemptuous*."

Of the specification 3d charge—"guilty."
Of the 3d charge—"guilty."
Of the specification 4th charge—"guilty," with the exception of the words *very much*.
Of the 4th charge—"guilty."
Of the specification 1st additional charge—"guilty."
Of the 1st additional charge—"guilty."
Of the 1st specification, 2d additional charge—"guilty."
Of the 2d specification, 2d additional charge—"guilty."

Of the 3d specification, 2d additional charge—"guilty," with the exception of the words "and did use reprehensible language to the sergeant of the guard."
Of the 2d additional charge—"guilty."
And do sentence him to be cashiered.

II. The proceedings in the foregoing case, having been laid before the President of the United States, in conformity with the 65th article of war, the General in Chief has received the following order thereon:

"The President, after a full examination of the proceedings of the general court martial, of which Brigadier General George M. Brooke, is president, and before which was tried Captain J. M. Baxley, of the 5th regiment of Infantry, cannot, consistently with a sense of duty, accord with the court in all their decisions. The delay on the part of Captain Baxley, which is made a principal part of his offence, appears to have been caused by circumstances beyond his control; and the whole affair out of which the 1st, 2d and 3d charges arose, while it exhibits Captain Baxley's conduct as worthy of reprimand and highly unbecoming an officer, does not warrant the serious notice which the court seems to have taken of it. From the record of the court it does not appear that Captain Baxley was relieved from the duty of officer of the day before he was expected to absent himself from his post and company to proceed on another duty; and the singular neglect of Major Green, in not causing him to be relieved, is not accounted for. It ought to have occurred to the court that the accused could not, nay, dare not, leave his guard until he was relieved, and had turned it over, with his charge, to the relieving officer. Major Green also erred in sanctioning the detail of Captain Baxley, for duty, by the adjutant of the post, immediately after his return from a severe duty of six days' duration; a detail which his own evidence shows he ought never to have sanctioned, or to have made Captain Baxley's conduct in relation to it a matter of offence. The evidence in support of the 4th charge of which the court have found Captain Baxley guilty, is insufficient, and contradictory. From the evidence it appears that he executed the duty upon which he was ordered.

"The testimony in respect to the 2d additional charge, shows that whilst there were circumstances sufficient to excuse Captain Baxley's delay in turning over his company, property, &c., the public service did not suffer thereby. The accused was guilty of an improper interference in sending a soldier out of the garrison without permission; but the testimony shows that he did not expect him to be absent more than a few hours. His conduct, in this respect, and in going beyond the limits of his arrest, was highly improper and unmilitary.

"The President, whilst he approves the sentence passed upon Captain Baxley for the offences contained in the additional charges, is induced, in consideration of the many irregularities exhibited on the trial; the peculiar circumstances under which the offences were committed; the long service of that officer, without an arrest; and the length of time which he has now been under arrest; to remit the penalty; and directs that Captain Baxley resume his sword and return to duty."

III. The general court martial, whereof Brevet Brigadier General Brooke is president, is hereby dissolved.

By ORDER OF ALEXANDER MACOMB,
Maj. Gen., Commanding in Chief:
S. COOPER,
Acting Adjutant General.

Stations of the companies of the fourth regiment of artillery.

Brevet Major Gardner, Fort Monroe, Va.
Capt. Washington, " " "
Capt. Galt, " " "
Major Pierce, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Co. A.
B. C.
C. D.
D. E.

Co. E. Bvt Maj. Payne, Fort Trumbull, Conn.
" F. Bvt Maj. Whiting, Fort Columbus, N. Y.
" G. Capt. Munroe, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.
" H. Capt. Brown, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. harbor.
" I. Bvt Major Erving, Fort McHenry, Md.

The Head Quarters of the regiment are at Fort McHenry, Md.

The station of the Lieutenant Colonel at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.

The station of the Major at Fort Trumbull, Conn.

Arrivals at Fort Jesup, Louisiana.

July 3, Capt. J. Vail, 1st Inf., and Assist. Surg. B. Randall, U. S. A., from Fort Towson.

July 6, Capt. T. J. Harrison, with his company, F, 3d Inf., from the "Caddo agency house." Subaltern officers with the company—1st Lieut. J. Bonnell and 2d Lieut. G. P. Field.

DEPARTURES.

July 5, Capt. J. Vail, for 1st Inf., Upper Mississippi.

" Assistant Surg. B. Randall, for New Orleans.

Dr. H. A. Stiannecke, ordered 7th August to duty at Fort Washington.

Companies B from Fort Severn, and F from Fort Washington, both of the 1st Artillery, have been ordered to and are now in Washington city, temporarily, for such services as may be required of them.

On the mutual application of the parties, and without prejudice to the rank of any officer, Brevet 2d Lieutenant J. H. Stokes, of the 2d Artillery, is transferred to the 4th Artillery; and Brevet 2d Lieutenant M. Blair, of the 4th, is transferred to the 2d Artillery.

On the mutual application of the parties, Assistant Surgeon Sprague, at Fort Sullivan, is ordered to Hancock Barracks; and Assistant Surgeon Tripler, now at Hancock Barracks, is ordered to Fort Sullivan.

On being relieved at Fort Moultrie, Assistant Surgeon W. L. Wharton will proceed to Fort Johnston, N. C., and report for duty.

Captain C. Wharton, of the Dragoons, has closed his rendezvous at Philadelphia, and proceeded to Boston, to open another.

Lieutenant T. B. Wheelock, of the Dragoons, is ordered to report to Captain Wharton, at Boston, for temporary duty.

Company C, of the 4th regiment U. S. Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant S. R. Alston, arrived at Fort Mitchell on the 20th July.

Companies F and H, of the 7th Infantry, under the command of Captain F. Lee, marched from Fort Gibson on the 10th ultimo, to reinforce the Dragoons under Major Mason. The Infantry took with them a light field piece.

Captain Hunter's company D, of the Dragoons, had returned to Fort Gibson.

NAVY.

The Vandalia, Captain Webb, arrived at Pensacola on the 3d instant, from a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico; experienced a constant succession of squalls and calms; visited Sisal, Tampico, and Metamoras, and in fact cruised all over the Gulf, but saw nothing of the piratical schooner Montezuma.

While at Sisal, the Vandalia lost three anchors, which were all broken off at the junction of the flukes with the shank. Officers and crew all well.

The frigate Constitution got under way at New York on Sunday afternoon, and came to anchor just below the quarantine ground; she was expected to sail for the Mediterranean on Tuesday.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Washington, August 15.

ARMY.

Lt. M. M. Clark,
Capt. R. Delafield,
Lt. J. Farley,
Lt. J. F. Lane, 3
Lt. J. H. Simpson,

NAVY.

Lt. T. E. Barry,
Com. A. J. Dallas, 8
Lt. F. Forrest,
Mid. F. P. Hoban,
J. K. Mitchell,
Dr. L. Osborne,
Lt. L. M. Powell, 2
P. Mid. J. Rodgers,
A. Todd.

Col. R. D. Wainwright, marine corps.
Capt. H. D. Hunter, revenue cutter service, 2

RECEIPTS BY MAIL, &c.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

[From the 12th to the 18th August, 1835, inclusive.]

P. Mid. J. F. Schenck, Navy, 31 Dec., 1836	5 00
Mrs. E. Schenck, Dayton, O., 12 Aug., "	"
Lt. F. L. Jones, Army, 30th April, 1836	2 50
Dr. I. Brinckerhoff, Navy, 31st Dec., 1835	2 50
Mid. G. W. Randolph, Navy, "	2 50
P. Mid. R. Semmes, Jr., do 12th Aug., 1836	2 50
Adj. Geo. Wright, 3d Inf'y, 31 Dec., "	5 00
Lt. Geo. P. Field, Army, " " "	5 00
Lt. Joseph Bonnell, do " " "	1835 2 50
Lt. H. Swartwout, do " " "	2 50
Lt. E. B. Alexander, do 31 Aug., 1836	2 50
Lt. J. L. Coburn, do " " "	2 50
Company B, 3d Infantry, " " "	"
" D, do " " "	"
" E, do " " "	"
" F, do " " "	15,00
" H, do " " "	"
" K, do " " "	"
Serg't J. S. Ludlow, do " " "	2 50
Sgt. H. Beckworth, do " " "	2 50
Maj. Geo. Birch, Army, 31st Dec., 1836	5 00
Lt. L. F. Carter, do " " "	5 00
Capt. J. R. Stephenson, do 31 Aug., 1837	5 00
Lt. S. W. Moore, do " " "	5 00
Lt. T. H. Holmes, do " " "	5 00
Lt. R. H. Ross, (2) do " " "	1836 5 00
Capt. G. A. McCall, do 12 Aug., "	5 00
Jno. C. McCall, Philad. }	"
Post Fund, St. Louis arsenal, 22d April, 1837	5 00

\$95 00

MARRIAGES.

At Fort Snelling, on the 27th of May, by the Rev. Mr. Williamson, Lt. E. A. OGDEN, of the 1st Regiment U. S. Infantry, to Miss ELIZA E. LOOMIS, daughter of Brevet Maj. Loomis, of the same regiment.

At New York, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, Lt. FRANK ELLERY, U. S. Navy, to ELIZABETH FOWLER, daughter of EDWARD MARTIN, Esq.

In Wheeling, Virginia, Lieutenant JOSEPH C. VANCE, of the second artillery, to Miss AMELIA, daughter of S. Spragg, Esq.

In Baltimore, on the 11th instant, Captain HENRY D. HUNTER, of the U. S. revenue cutter service, to Miss GEORGIANNA W. youngest daughter of ARCHIBALD KERR, Esq.

DEATHS.

In Philadelphia, on the 9th instant, Miss ANN DAWSON TODD, aged 18, eldest daughter of S. P. Todd, Esq., U. S. Navy.

At Key West, Florida, on the 21st ult., Lieut. DAVID A. MANNING, of the 4th infantry, U. S. A., in the 26th year of his age.

On Thursday evening, the 13th inst., at Eden Bower, near Georgetown, in the 43rd year of his age, Dr. ROBERT FRENCH, Assistant Surgeon in the Army of the United States.

In Detroit, on the 1st inst., HARRIET HUNT, infant daughter of Lieutenant E. S. SIBLEY, U. S. A., aged 14 months.

On the 19th July, at St. Louis Arsenal, ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Captain JOHN SYMINGTON, of the U. S. A., aged ten months.

At Holmes' Hole, Mass., Mr. MALACHI BAXTER, a revolutionary soldier, aged 84 years.

At Canterbury, Ct., on the 24th ult. WALDO BROWN, a soldier in the revolution, aged 84 years.

At Raynham, Mass., ABRAHAM HATHAWAY, aged 91, an officer of the revolution.

In Philadelphia, on the 9th instant, WILLIAM ERWIN, a soldier of the revolution, aged 77 years. Mr. Erwin enlisted in February, 1777, in Captain Kinsey's company, belonging to Colonel Martin's New Jersey regiment. He was in the battle of Monmouth, and in two other engagements. In 1780 he joined the light infantry under the command of General Lafayette, with whom he was in the Virginia campaign, and at the siege of Yorktown, in 1781. He continued in the service till the peace in 1783, having been constantly engaged in it for six years. In private life, Mr. Erwin was upright and respected, and in politics he always adhered to the Whig principles, for which he had fought in the war of the revolution.

In Groton, Mass. Mr. NEHEMIAH WHETMAN, a revolutionary soldier.